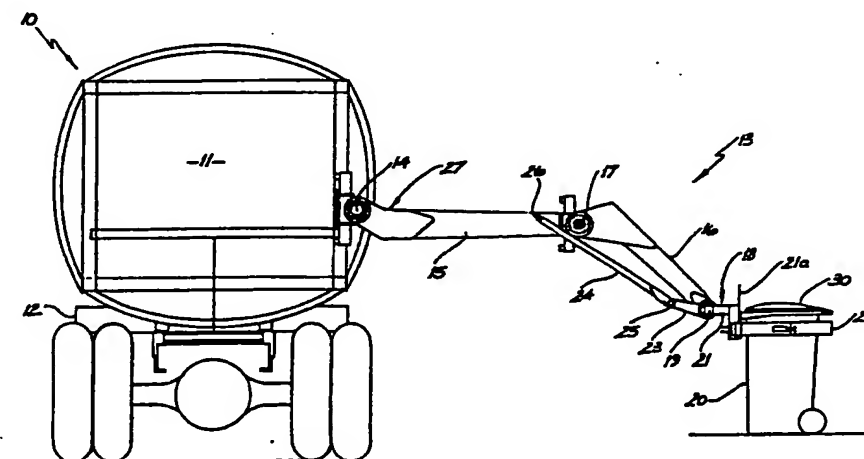




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(54) Title: REFUSE LOADER ARM



(57) Abstract

The bin grabbing nipper (22) of a refuse loader arm is held at a constant angle to limb (15) by a parallelogram linkage having pivots (26, 17, 19, 25). Thus, pivoting of limb (15) leads directly to inversion of the raised bin and no separate operation of a special bin tilting ram is required to bring a bin to dumping position. The nipper consists of two opposed, jointed fingers which are separately pivoted to a wrist member (21). All finger joints and wrist joints of the nipper are pivoted by separate hydraulic cylinders supplied by a common source. By sensing back-pressure in each cylinder they can be made to exert equal force. Pivoting at limb joints (17) and (19) is by opposed hydraulic cylinders acting on a rack meshing with a gear wheel. Both these joints may be controlled by a single joystick.

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⁺ It is not yet known for which States of the former Soviet Union any designation of the Soviet Union has effect.

REFUSE LOADER ARMFIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a refuse loader arm assembly.

5 More particularly, the invention relates to an arm assembly for loading refuse contained in a bin into a larger refuse storage chamber. Preferably, the refuse loader arm assembly is mounted on a refuse collection vehicle which also supports the refuse storage chamber.

10 BACKGROUND ART

It is known to construct refuse loader arm assemblies of a type based on the pivotally extendable and retractable arm principle. The arm assembly may include two or more pivotally connected limb members and terminate in a grab
15 device adapted to grab a bin containing the refuse. The limb members may be actuated so as to cause the arm assembly to pivotally extend towards the bin so that the grab device may be in a position to grab the bin. Once grabbed, the bin may be lifted to a predumping position over the refuse storage
20 chamber by reverse actuation of the limb members.

However, these prior art arm assemblies apparatus generally require a separate actuation of the grab device to cause the bin to tilt from its predumping position and release its contents into the storage chamber. The tilting
25 of the bin has normally been achieved by the actuation of an hydraulic cylinder operable between the outermost limb of the arm assembly and the grab device. The grab device tilt cylinder works in concert with other cylinders operably mounted on the limb members.

The complexity of cylinders and the reliance placed upon their operation in effecting extension and retraction of the loader arm assembly and tilting of the grab device has meant that such prior apparatus are difficult to maintain, heavy and prone to failure.

Furthermore, prior art means of grabbing the bin generally do not include means for controlling the tightness of the grab and are unable to grab and lift differently sized bins or bins that are not in an appropriate alignment with the vehicle. This is because the frames of the grab devices of the prior art are generally fixed, or, if not fixed, have no back pressure responsive correction facility.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome or substantially ameliorate the disadvantages of the prior art.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to the invention, there is provided a refuse loader arm assembly for raising a refuse bin to a dump position, said arm assembly comprising a first limb pivotally connected to a reference frame at a first pivot point and pivotally connected to a second arm assembly, the said second arm assembly including a grab limb adapted to grab the bin, and including a linkage means to the first limb, whereby the said grab limb is maintained at a fixed angular orientation with respect to said first limb independent of the angular orientation of the balance of said second arm assembly with respect to said first limb throughout the bin raising operation.

Preferably, the linkage means is a linkage limb pivotally connected at one end to the first limb and at the

other end to an extended portion of the said grab limb.

Preferably, said second arm assembly comprises a second limb pivotally connected to the first limb at a second pivot point, the grab limb pivotally connected to the second limb at a third pivot point and to the linkage limb at a fourth pivot point located on the said extended portion, and the linkage limb is pivotally connected to the first limb at a fifth pivot point, whereby said second, third, fourth and fifth pivot points interconnect said first, second, grab and linkage limbs into a parallelogram structure.

Preferably, said grab limb includes symmetrically opposed first and second grab fingers.

Preferably, each of said first and second grab fingers comprises first and second limbs articulated about a common pivot point.

Preferably, both said first and second symmetrically opposed grab fingers are pivotally connected to a common portion of said grab limb about separate pivot points.

In a particularly preferred form, each pivot point of said first and second grab fingers has its pivoting angle controlled by a hydraulic cylinder.

Preferably, all of the hydraulic cylinders are fed from a common hydraulic fluid supply whereby equal fluid supply pressure is experienced by each of said cylinders whereby the force exerted by each said cylinder substantially is equal.

Preferably, said reference frame to which said first limb is pivotally connected is a refuse collection vehicle.

Preferably, a first hydraulic ram controls the pivoting angle between said reference frame and said first limb about said first pivot point.

5 Preferably, a second hydraulic ram controls the pivoting angle between said first limb and said second limb about said second pivot point.

Preferably, said refuse loader arm assembly is utilized to raise a refuse bin to a dump position over a refuse collection vehicle as follows:-

10 (a) with said arm assembly in extended position, said grab fingers are caused to grab the periphery of said bin by supplying hydraulic fluid to said grab cylinders whereby the pivot angle subtended between articulated components comprising said
15 grab fingers is caused to decrease at mutually equal force until said bin is securely grabbed by said grab fingers,

20 (b) said first limb is caused to rotate upwardly about said first pivot point with respect to said reference frame by the action of said first hydraulic ram until said bin is clear of the ground to a predetermined extent,

25 (c) said second limb is caused to close against said first limb about said second pivot point by the action of said second hydraulic ram whereby said grab limb is maintained at a fixed angular orientation with respect to said first limb by

the co-operation of interconnected limbs comprising the said second arm assembly, until
(d) said first limb reaches an approximately vertical or over vertical dump position whereby said grab limb grabbing said bin has also assumed a dump position and the contents of said bin are released into said refuse collection vehicle.

Preferably, the operation of said first hydraulic ram and of said second hydraulic ram are controlled by a joy stick controller whereby movement of the joy stick through a first line of movement controls the said first hydraulic ram only and movement of said joy stick through a second and different line of movement controls the second hydraulic ram only and movement of said joy stick through an intermediate line causes concurrent actuation of the first and second hydraulic rams.

Preferably, said first line of movement is perpendicular to said second line of movement and so concurrent actuation of both hydraulic rams may be initiated by moving the joy stick in a diagonal line from the start of the first line to the end of the second line.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the present invention may be more readily understood and put into practical effect, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 shows a refuse collection vehicle with a preferred refuse loader arm assembly in a first reach position engaging a bin,

Fig. 2 shows a refuse collection vehicle with the loader arm assembly and engaged bin of Fig. 1 in a second transitional lift position,

Fig. 3. shows a refuse collection vehicle with the loader arm assembly and engaged bin of Figs 1 and 2 in a third transitional lift position,

Fig. 4 shows a refuse collection vehicle with the loader arm assembly and engaged bin of Figs. 1 to 3 in a dump position,

Fig. 5 shows a portion of the loader arm assembly with limb actuating means,

Fig. 6 shows a partly broken away view of the limb actuating means of Fig. 5,

Fig. 7 shows a sectional view through A-A of the limb actuating means of Fig. 6,

Fig. 8 shows the grab assembly of the loader arm assembly of Figs. 1 to 4,

Fig. 9 and 10 show two orientations of bin being grabbed by the nipper arrangement of the grab assembly of Fig. 8, and

Fig. 11 schematically shows a hydraulic circuit diagram and interacting valve systems that control the operation of the loader arm assembly of Figs. 1 to 4 including the grab assembly of Fig. 8.

25 DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The refuse collection vehicle 10 of Fig. 1 includes a refuse storage chamber 11 mounted on a mobile chassis 12. A

refuse bin 20 is shown adjacent the vehicle 10. An arm assembly 13 is supported on one side of the vehicle 10 at pivot point 14.

5 Figs. 1 to 4 show four instantaneous positions that the refuse bin 20 assumes in being raised by the arm assembly 13 with a continuous movement from its rest position as shown in Fig. 1 on the ground adjacent the vehicle 10 to its dump position as shown in Fig. 4 over an entry chute (not shown) of the chamber 11.

10 Referring specifically to Fig. 1, the arm assembly 13 includes a lift limb 15 and reach limb 16 articulated to one another at pivot point 17. The reach limb 16 is articulated at its other end to a grab assembly 18 at pivot point 19.

15 The pivot points 14, 17 and 19 each have a pivotal axis parallel to the direction of travel of the vehicle 10 for limited upwards and downward movement of the limbs 15 and 16 and grab assembly 18.

20 The grab assembly 18 includes a wrist member 21 fixedly attached at one end to a nipper arrangement 22 and fixedly attached at its other end to a crank 23. The nipper arrangement 22 is shown side-on grabbing the refuse bin 20.

The crank 23 is articulated at its other end to a link member 24 at pivot point 25. The other end of the link member 24 is articulated to lift limb 15 at pivot point 26.

25 Fig. 5 shows the arm assembly 13 without the grab assembly 18, and so includes the lift limb 15, the reach limb 16 and the link member 24.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, these intermediate positions for the arm assembly 13 and bin 20 show that in raising the bin 20 to its dump position as shown in Fig. 4, the lift limb 15 and reach limb 16 are caused to rotate in a semi-rotary fashion about their respective pivot points in opposite directions.

The lift limb 15 follows an anticlockwise arc about pivot point 14 and the reach limb 16 follows a clockwise arc about pivot point 17, so that as the lift limb 15 is being raised, the reach limb 16 is being tucked in under the lift limb 15 so as to assume a fully retracted configuration for dumping. In raising the bin 20, actuation of the lift limb 15 is conducted prior to actuation of the reach limb 16 so as to provide adequate clearance between the bin 20 and the ground to allow the bin 20 to follow the reach limb 16 and be tucked in under the lift limb 15. Actuation of all the limbs of the loader arm assembly 13 is controlled by an operator manipulating a joystick (not shown).

Relative to the position that the vehicle will be temporarily parked during the bin raising and lowering procedure, the bin 20 should ideally be placed as shown in Fig. 1. This will allow the pivotal lid 30 of the bin 20 to open only when the bin 20 has reached the dump position as shown in Fig. 4 or is so close to its dump position that its momentum of travel will ensure that its contents are emptied into the chamber 11.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 5, the lift limb 15 has a slight crank angle 27 that ensures that when the lift limb 15 is at its furthest lifting position (as shown in Fig. 4), the bin 20 is sufficiently inverted. The wrist member 21 includes a shield 21a to ensure that, if the bin lid 30 opens prematurely, the bin contents are caught by the shield 21a and slide therefrom only after the bin 20 has been inverted.

It is an important feature of the arm assembly 13 that it enables the bin 20 to reach a position where it may dump its contents automatically upon the lift limb 15 reaching at or near its furthest lifting position. This is in contrast to the grab devices of the prior art, which are normally separately actuated to allow dumping to occur only after the bin has reached a predumping position over a storage chamber. This has conventionally been done by the operation of one or more hydraulic cylinders as mentioned earlier.

This automatic dumping feature of the loader arm assembly 13 is the result of an arm assembly linkage circuit consisting of the lift limb 15, reach limb 16, crank 23 and link member 24, that creates a sliding parallelogram of linkages whereby the lift limb 15 and the nipper arrangement 22, which is a rigid extension of the crank 23 and wrist member 21, are maintained in parallel relationship throughout the bin raising and lowering procedure.

Pivot points 19, 25 and 26 are freely pivoting so that when the lift limb 15 is being raised and the reach limb 16 is being tucked in beneath it, the link member 24 co-operates

with the crank 23 to maintain the alignment of the nipper arrangement 22 with the lift limb 15.

At each of the pivot points 14 and 17, pivotal actuation is controlled by hydraulic rams which are an assembly of opposed cylinders acting to reciprocate a rack engaging on a gear. The gear is keyed or connected to its respective limb and so guides its rotary movement.

These rack and gear pivotal actuation assemblies at both pivot points 14 and 17 are designed and operate identically, and are shown in more detail in Figs. 5 to 7.

Referring firstly to Fig. 5, the pivotal actuation assembly at pivot point 14 has two cylinders 28 and 29 mounted on opposite sides of a housing 30 and gear assembly 31. The cylinders 28 and 29 have check valves 32 and 33 respectively.

Internal detail of the pivotal actuation assemblies at pivot points 14 and 17 is shown in Figs. 6 and 7. For ease of reference, Fig. 6 only shows one of the two opposed cylinders in internal detail. The cylinder 28 has identical internal detail to the detail of cylinder 29 shown.

Located within cylinder 29 is a piston 34 and an end portion of a rack 35. The rack 35 extends across the housing 30 and into the opposed cylinder 28. The rack 35 has teeth 36 that meshingly engage with teeth (not shown) borne on an inner gear 37 of the gear assembly 31. A pair of opposed outer gears 38 and 39 are fixed to and driven by the inner gear 37. The outer gears 38 and 39 and the inner gear 37

share the same axis of rotation 40. The gear assembly 31 is mounted on bearings 41 enclosed in the housing 30. Although not shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the outer gears 38 and 39 are connected or keyed to the limb which they guide. When
5 hydraulic fluid enters the bore 43 of the cylinder 29, it exerts pressure against the piston 34 which, in turn, pushes the rack 35 towards the left as shown in Fig. 6. The meshing engagement between the rack teeth 36 and teeth of the inner gear 37 causes the gear 37 to rotate with the resultant
10 rotation of the outer gears 38 and 39 and the respective connected limb.

Referring to the pivotal actuation assembly for the lift limb 15, as shown in Fig. 5, hydraulic fluid is fed into the upper cylinder 28 and this results in downward movement
15 of the rack enclosed within the opposed cylinders 28 and 29 and housing 30. This leads to the outer gears (only outer gear 42 shown in Fig. 5) rotating in an anti-clockwise direction, thereby raising the lift limb 15 about pivot point 14.

20 So as to enable the reach limb 16 to tuck in under the lift limb 15, as shown in the sequence of Figs. 1 to 4, hydraulic fluid is fed into the lower cylinder of the pivotal actuation assembly for the reach limb 16 and this results in upward movement of the rack with subsequent clockwise
25 rotation of the outer gears and the connected reach limb 16.

Return downward movement on lowering of the limb members 15 and 16 after reaching the dump position or from

their transit position when the vehicle is moving to its next pick up site is effected by reversing the operations that control the raising procedure.

5 The principle of semi-rotary actuation under which these pivotal actuation assemblies work ensures that the limb members travel through their arc with constant speed.

Towards the end of the arc of travel, the limb members may be decelerated automatically by a metering out of hydraulic fluid from the bore of the cylinder enclosing the
10 resistance or low pressure driven piston. The metering out of hydraulic fluid is achieved by having a linear series of metering or throttling ports passing through the cylinder wall and located within the cylinder bore at a position corresponding to near the end of the resistance piston stroke
15 and which communicate with a low or non-pressurized reservoir. The metering ports are sized so that the resistance piston, in being pushed by the rack, progressively covers larger to smaller ports. Under pressure of hydraulic fluid, the drive piston pushes the rack and, as the
20 resistance or driven piston nears the end of its stroke and the limb nears the limit of its arc of travel, the first of the drain ports will be covered when the resistance piston passes over it, and so lead to restricted exit of hydraulic fluid only through the remaining exposed ports. Less
25 hydraulic fluid will then escape from the bore to the outside, resulting in an increase of hydraulic pressure on the resistance piston and a slight deceleration of the limb movement. As the resistance piston passes over

and leads to the covering of more and progressively smaller drain ports, more fluid is lost but at a lower rate and back pressure is built up leading to further deceleration. Termination of the stroke of both the drive and resistance pistons therefore will not be met with a sudden shudder, but rather the limb will come to a more gradual halt. A series of metering ports 120 is shown in Fig. 6.

The grab assembly 18 shown in Fig. 8 includes a wrist member 21, a nipper arrangement 22 and a crank 23. The nipper arrangement 22 is shown in both an expanded configuration and a contracted configuration for ease of reference. The wrist member 21 has a shaft 54 adapted to seat a bearing (not shown) of the reach limb 16 and so allow pivotal movement of the grab assembly 18 about pivot point 19. The other end of the wrist member 21 comprises a T-piece 70.

The nipper arrangement 22 has a pair of finger members 44 and 45 each of which are articulated to the T-piece 70 of the wrist member 21 at pivot points 46 and 47 respectively.

Finger member 44 has an inner limb 48 and an outer limb 49. Finger member 45 has an inner limb 50 and an outer limb 51. For finger member 44, the inner limb 48 is articulated to the outer limb 49 at pivot point 52. For finger member 45, the inner limb 50 is articulated to the outer limb 51 at pivot point 53. The pivot points 46, 47, 52 and 53 each have a vertical pivotal axis.

The pivotal motion of finger member 44 is controlled by a pair of hydraulic cylinders 55 and 56. Cylinder 55 is pivotally connected to a mount 57 on wrist member 21. The rod 58 of cylinder 55 is fixedly connected to a point 59 on inner limb 48 remote of pivot point 46 so that extension of the rod 58 will cause the opposite end of the inner limb 48 to move in an arc and contract as shown towards the centre of the nipper arrangement 22.

Cylinder 56 is pivotally connected to inner limb 48 at point 56a and has its rod 60 fixedly connected to a point 61 on the outer limb 49 remote of the pivot point 52 so that extension of the rod 60 will cause the opposite end of the outer limb 49 to move in an arc and contract as shown towards the centre of the nipper arrangement 22.

The pivotal motion of finger member 45 is controlled by a pair of hydraulic cylinders 62 and 63. Cylinder 62 is pivotally connected to a mount 64 on wrist member 21. The rod 65 of cylinder 62 is fixedly connected to a point 66 on inner limb 50 remote of pivot point 47 so that extension of the rod 65 will cause the opposite end of the inner limb 50 to move in an arc and contract as shown towards the centre of the nipper arrangement 22.

Cylinder 63 is pivotally connected to inner limb 50 at point 63a and has its rod 67 fixedly connected to a point 68 on the outer limb 51 remote of the pivot point 53 so that extension of the rod 67 will cause the opposite end of the outer limb 51 to move in an arc and contract as shown

towards the centre of the nipper arrangement 22.

The nipper arrangement 22 and T-piece 70 have grip padding 69 as shown to assist in the grabbing of and grip on the bin 20.

5 By sequential actuation of the cylinders controlling the inner limbs and outer limbs of the nipper arrangement 22, the nipper arrangement 22 can be made to close in around and grab the bin. Normally, this will be done by actuation of the inner limbs first and with equal displacement, so that
10 the inner limbs may close in, followed by equal displacement actuation of the outer limbs, so that the outer limbs may close in. However, situations may arise where a bin is not square with the vehicle 10 and so the sequence of cylinder actuation of the nipper arrangement 22 will need to be
15 adapted to grab and raise stably such a bin. This is achieved in the present embodiment by having the hydraulic fluid that feeds all the cylinders of the nipper arrangement follow a circuit that allows the fluid to follow a path of least resistance in response to any unequal back pressures
20 sensed on each of the cylinders. This will be described in more detail with reference to Fig. 11.

Fig. 9 shows the nipper arrangement 22 (cylinders not shown for ease of reference) grabbing bin 20 that is square with the axis 71 of the nipper arrangement.

25 Fig. 10 shows the same nipper arrangement 22 grabbing bin 20 that is not square with the axis 71 of the nipper arrangement 22.

Fig. 11 is a schematic diagram of the hydraulic circuit and interacting valve systems that operate the lift limb 15, reach limb 16 and nipper arrangement 22 of the arm assembly 13. The valve orientation shown represents the transit or stationary position of the arm assembly 13, such as when the arm assembly is in the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

In order to move the arm assembly 13 from its ideal transit position (corresponding to the dump position of Fig. 4) to its bin pick up position shown in Fig. 1, the operator manipulates a joystick (not shown) to cause the lift limb 15 to be lowered and the reach limb 16 to extend or be swung outwardly. In carrying out this operation, the lift limb proportional valve 72 is energized causing the valve to assume a position corresponding to the parallel opposed arrow orientation as shown. In this orientation, the engine (110) powered pump 111 pumps hydraulic fluid from a tank 112 through delivery line 73, past valve 72 and a pilot operated check valve 74 into the end of the cylinder 29. The pressure of the hydraulic fluid causes piston 34 to push the rack 35 upwardly as shown in Fig. 11, and its meshing engagement with the teeth of the inner gear 37 causes the lift limb connected outer gears 38 and 39 (shown in Fig. 6) to rotate in an anti-clockwise direction with reference to Fig. 11, thereby lowering the lift limb 15.

The rack 35 also moves against piston 75 and forces hydraulic fluid to escape from the end of the opposed cylinder 28, through return line 76 and, via valve 72 and

filter 113, back to tank 112.

Depending on how the operator manipulates the joystick control, the lowering of the lift limb 15 may be done prior to or concurrently with the extension of the reach limb 16.

5 It has been found desirable to carry out the lift and reach functions concurrently. For reach limb 16 to be extended, reach limb proportional valve 77 is energized causing the valve to assume a position corresponding to the criss-crossed arrow orientation. The valve 77 is normally
10 energized shortly after energization of valve 72, and allows hydraulic fluid to pass through line 78, pass valve 77 into the end of the cylinder 80 via line 102. The pressure of the hydraulic fluid causes piston 81 to push the rack 82 downwardly and its meshing engagement with the teeth of the
15 inner gear 83 causes the reach limb connected outer gears (equivalent to gears 38 and 39 for lift limb 15 of Fig. 7) to rotate in a clockwise direction with reference to Fig. 8, thereby extending the reach limb 16 outwardly.

The rack 82 also moves against piston 84 and forces
20 hydraulic fluid to escape from the end of the opposed cylinder 85, past pilot operated check valve 86, (that has been opened as a result of the pilot 99 sensing a threshold pressure in the line 102) through return line 87 and, via valve 77 and filter 113, back to tank 112.

25 When the lift and reach arms 15 and 16 are in their extended positions, and a bin is to be grabbed, the nipper arrangement 22 should be so placed that it surrounds the bin.

Contraction or closing in of the nipper arrangement 22 around the bin can then occur under joystick control.

In carrying out the contraction operation, the nipper on-off valve 88 is energized causing the valve to assume a position corresponding to the parallel opposed arrow orientation. In this orientation, hydraulic fluid is pumped from tank 112 through delivery line 89, past a pressure regulating valve 90, valve 88 and pilot operated check valve 91 to a 3-way junction 92. The hydraulic fluid passing into lines 93 and 94 feeds into the piston ends of the cylinders 55 and 62 of the nipper inner limbs 48 and 50 respectively (shown in Fig. 8), thereby causing the respective rods 58 and 65 to extend and, as described with reference to Fig. 8, lead to the inner limbs contracting or closing in around the bin.

Hydraulic fluid passing into line 95 feeds into the piston ends of the cylinders 56 and 63 of the nipper outer limbs 49 and 51 respectively (shown in Fig.8), thereby causing the respective rods 60 and 67 to extend and, as described with reference to Fig. 8, lead to the outer limbs contracting or closing close in around the bin.

Hydraulic fluid leaving the rod ends of the nipper cylinders will pass to a four-way junction 114 where it will meet and pass through line 115, pass an opened check valve 105 (opened as a result of fluid pressure sensed at pilot 106) and, via valve 88 and filter 113, return to tank 112.

The pressure regulating valve 90 on line 89 can regulate the flow of hydraulic fluid to the nipper cylinders

and so can limit to a predetermined value the maximum pressure that the nipper arrangement 22 may exert on the bin.

The path followed by the hydraulic fluid to the inner limb cylinders 55 and 62 is shorter than that for the outer limb cylinders 56 and 63 and so, normally, the inner limbs 48 and 50 will close in earlier than the outer limbs 49 and 51. However, when a bin to be grabbed is in a skewed position or is not properly square with respect to the vehicle 10 (as shown in Figs. 9 and 10), or where one or more of the nipper limbs meets a pressure that is greater than that experienced by the others, the circuitry shown in Fig. 11 allows the hydraulic fluid flowing from junction 92 to follow a path of least resistance to those cylinders where back pressure is lowest. In such an instance, the rods will extend only so far as to stably grab and grip the bin. This inbuilt correction facility of the nipper arrangement 22 also enables the loader arm 13 to raise bins of variable size and shape.

The nipper arrangement 22 also has the advantage of being a double joint type linkage where all four limbs may work independently on the same circuit.

When the bin has been grabbed, the joystick is operated to raise the lift limb 15 and retract the reach limb 16 (as shown in Fig. 2 and 3) so that the arm assembly 13 and the bin 20 may assume the dump position shown in Fig. 4.

In carrying out this bin raising operation, the lift limb proportional valve 72 is energized but the valve reversed so that it assumes the crisscrossed arrow

orientation as shown. In this orientation, hydraulic fluid is pumped from tank 112 through delivery line 73, and line 76 into the end of the cylinder 28. The pressure of the hydraulic fluid causes piston 75 to push the rack 35
5 downwardly as shown in Fig. 11, and its meshing engagement with the teeth of the inner gear 37 causes the lift limb connected outer gears 38 and 39 (shown in Fig. 6) to rotate in a clockwise direction with reference to Fig. 11, thereby raising the lift limb 15.

10 The rack 35 also moves against piston 34 and forces hydraulic fluid to escape from the end of the opposed cylinder 29, past pilot operated check valve 74 (that has been opened as a result of the pilot 96 sensing a threshold pressure in line 76) through return line 101 and, via valve
15 72 and filter 113, back to tank 112.

In order to retract or tuck in the reach limb 16, the reach limb proportional valve 77 is energized but the valve reversed so that it assumes the parallel opposed arrow orientation as shown. In this orientation, hydraulic fluid
20 is pumped from tank 112 through delivery line 78, past valve 77 into line 87 and past check valve 86 into the end of the cylinder 85. The pressure of the hydraulic fluid causes piston 84 to push the rack 82 upwardly and its meshing engagement with the teeth of the inner gear 83 causes the
25 reach limb connected outer gears to rotate in an anti-clockwise direction with reference to Fig. 11, thereby retracting the reach limb 16 inwardly.

The rack 82 also moves against piston 81 and forces hydraulic fluid to escape from the end of the opposed cylinder 80 through return line 102 and, via valve 77 and filter 113, back to tank 112.

5 Once the bin has dumped its contents, the bin is returned to its original position by reversing the operation of the proportional valves 72 and 77 for the lift and reach limbs 15 and 16 respectively.

10 In order to release the bin, the nipper on-off valve 88 is energized but the valve reversed so that it assumes the crisscrossed arrow orientation as shown. In this orientation, hydraulic fluid is pumped from tank through delivery line 89, past valves 90 and 88 and then past pilot operated check valve 105 and the flow of hydraulic fluid is
15 divided at junction 114 and junction 104 so as to feed into the rod ends of all the nipper cylinders, thereby causing the respective rods to retract and, as described with reference to Fig. 8, lead to the nipper limbs expanding around and releasing the bin. Hydraulic fluid leaving the piston ends
20 of the nipper cylinders will meet at junction 92 and pass the opened check valve 91 (opened as a result of a predetermined hydraulic fluid pressure sensed at pilot 108) and, via valve 88 and filter 113, return to tank 112.

25 The hydraulic control circuitry of the arm assembly 13 has a load sensing capability by inclusion of the joystick controlled proportional valves 72 and 77 and pilot operated (pressure sensitive reversible) check valves 74, 86, 91 and

105, and by having a pressure regulating valve 90 and a nipper limb pressure correction facility on the circuit connecting the nipper cylinders.

5 Once the empty bin has been released, the loader arm assembly 13 may be raised and returned to its transit position.

 Various modifications may be made in details of design and construction without departing from the scope or ambit of the invention. For instance, with reference to the lift
10 limb and reach limb pivotal actuation assemblies, instead of the gear being fixed to the respective limb and being caused to rotate by engagement with an opposed cylinder rack, as described above, a modification of the above embodiment may have the gear fixed (non-rotatable) and the opposed cylinder
15 rack fixed to the respective limb so that, with movement of the rack by one of the opposed cylinders, the rack will be forced to rotate by following a tangential path about the gear, and so cause the rack connected limb to also turn around the fixed gear.

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CLAIMS

1. A refuse loader arm assembly for raising a refuse bin to a dump position, said arm assembly comprising a first limb pivotally connected to a reference frame at a first pivot point and pivotally connected to a second arm assembly, the said second arm assembly including a grab limb adapted to grab the bin, and including a linkage means to the first limb, whereby the said grab limb is maintained at a fixed angular orientation with respect to said first limb independent of the angular orientation of the balance of said second arm assembly with respect to said first limb throughout the bin raising operation.
2. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 1 wherein the linkage means is a linkage limb pivotally connected at one end to the first limb and at the other end to an extended portion of the said grab limb.
3. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 2 wherein said second arm assembly comprises a second limb pivotally connected to the first limb at a second pivot point, the grab limb pivotally connected to the second limb at a third pivot point and to the linkage limb at a fourth pivot point located on the said extended portion, and the linkage limb is pivotally connected to the first limb at a fifth pivot point, whereby said second, third, fourth and fifth pivot points interconnect said first, second, grab and linkage limbs into a parallelogram structure.

4. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 3 wherein said grab limb includes symmetrically opposed first and second grab fingers.

5. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 4 wherein each of said first and second grab fingers comprises first and second limbs articulated about a common pivot point.

6. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 5 wherein both said first and second symmetrically opposed grab fingers are pivotally connected to a common portion of said grab limb about separate pivot points.

7. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 6 wherein each pivot point of said first and second grab fingers has its pivoting angle controlled by a hydraulic cylinder.

8. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 7 wherein all of the hydraulic cylinders are fed from a common hydraulic fluid supply whereby equal fluid supply pressure is experienced by each of said cylinders whereby the force exerted by each said cylinder substantially is equal.

9. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 8 wherein said reference frame to which said first limb is pivotally connected is a refuse collection vehicle.

10. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 1 wherein a first hydraulic ram controls the pivoting angle between said reference frame and said first limb about said first pivot point.

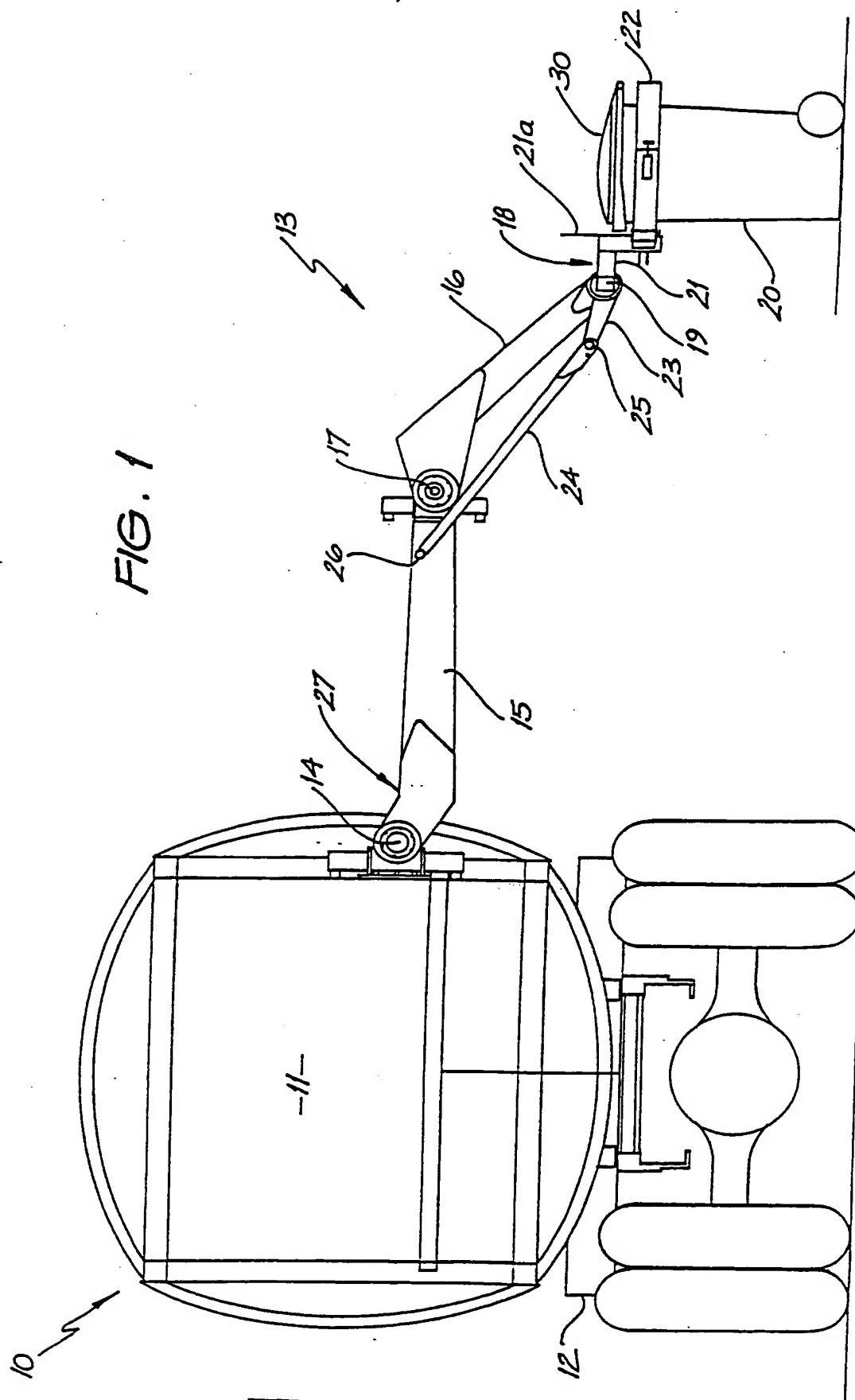
11. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 10 wherein a second hydraulic ram controls the pivoting angle between said

first limb and said second limb about said second pivot point.

12. The refuse loader arm assembly of claim 11 wherein the operation of said first hydraulic ram and of said second hydraulic ram are controlled by a joy stick controller whereby movement of the joy stick through a first line of movement controls the said first hydraulic ram only and movement of said joy stick through a second and different line of movement controls the second hydraulic ram only and movement of said joy stick through an intermediate line causes concurrent actuation of the first and second hydraulic rams.

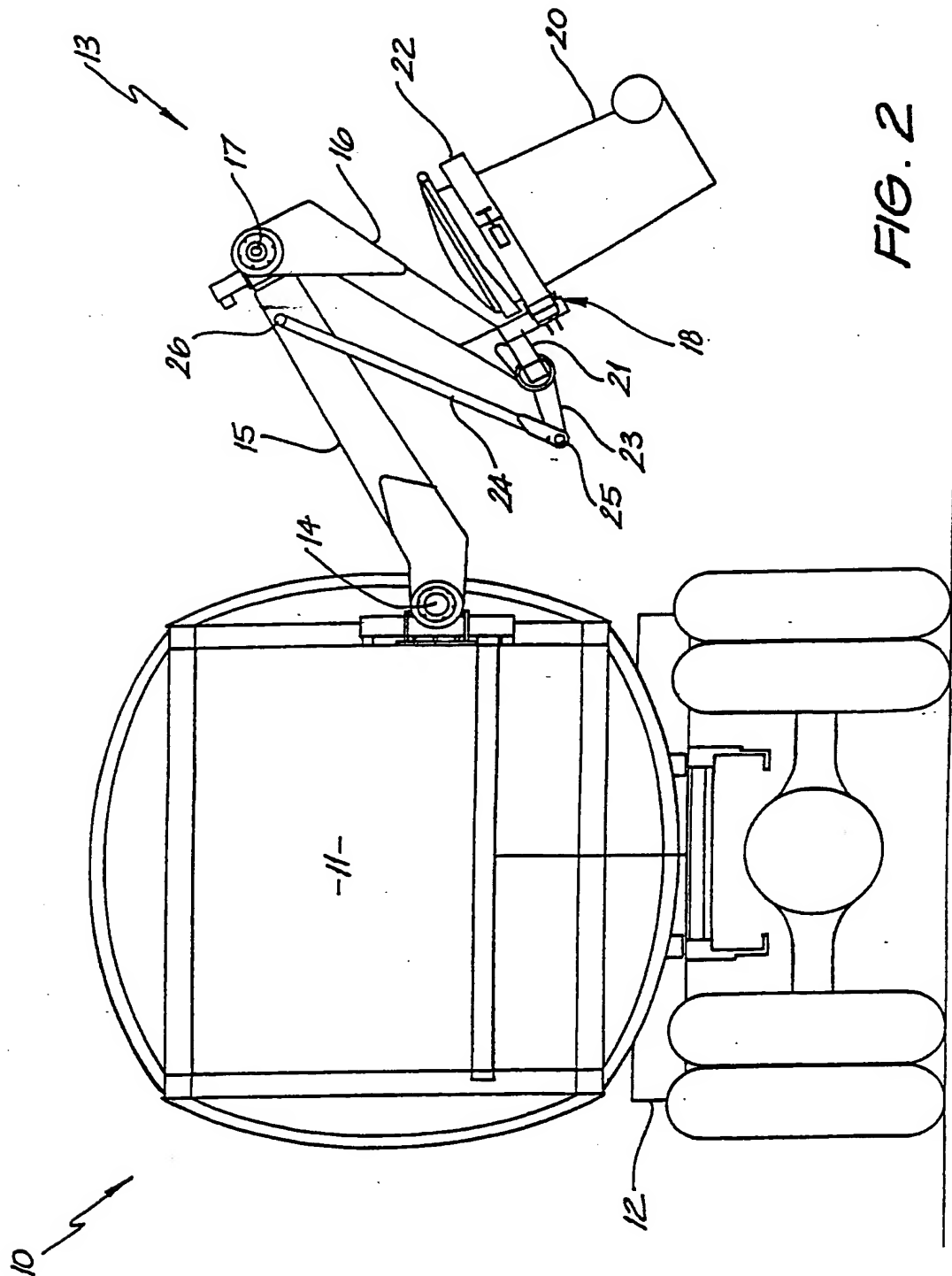
13. A refuse loader arm assembly of claim 12 wherein said first line of movement is perpendicular to said second line of movement and so concurrent actuation of both hydraulic rams may be initiated by moving the joy stick in a diagonal line from the start of the first line to the end of the second line.

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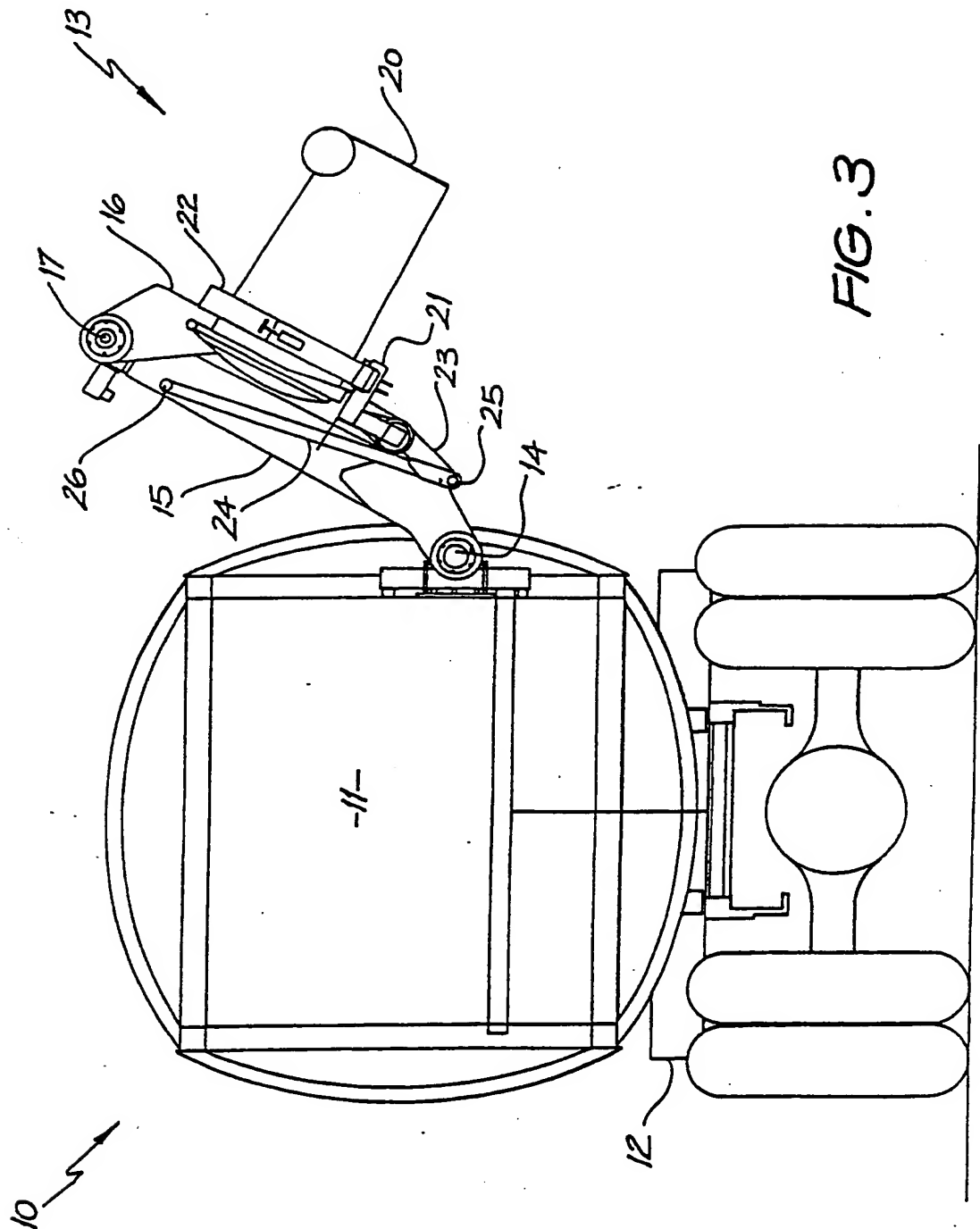
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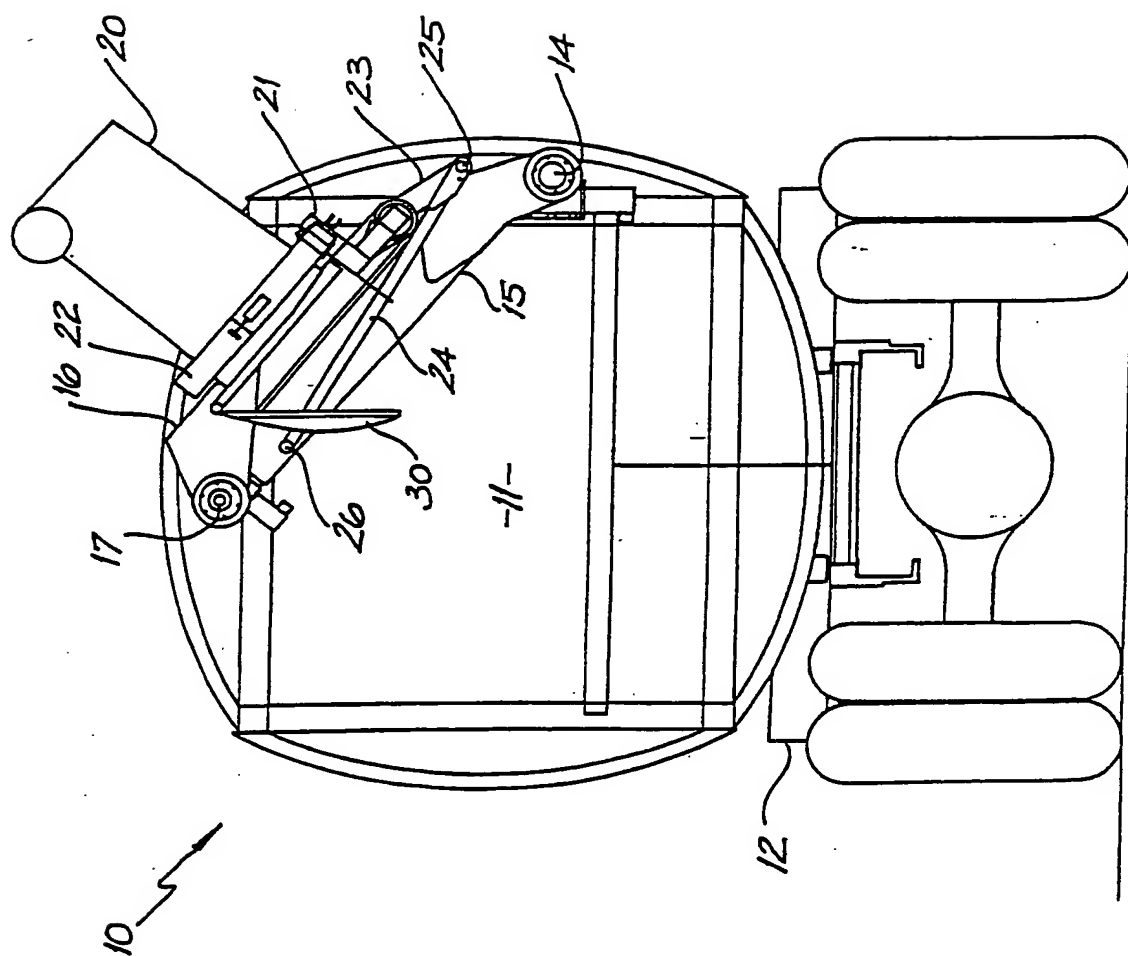
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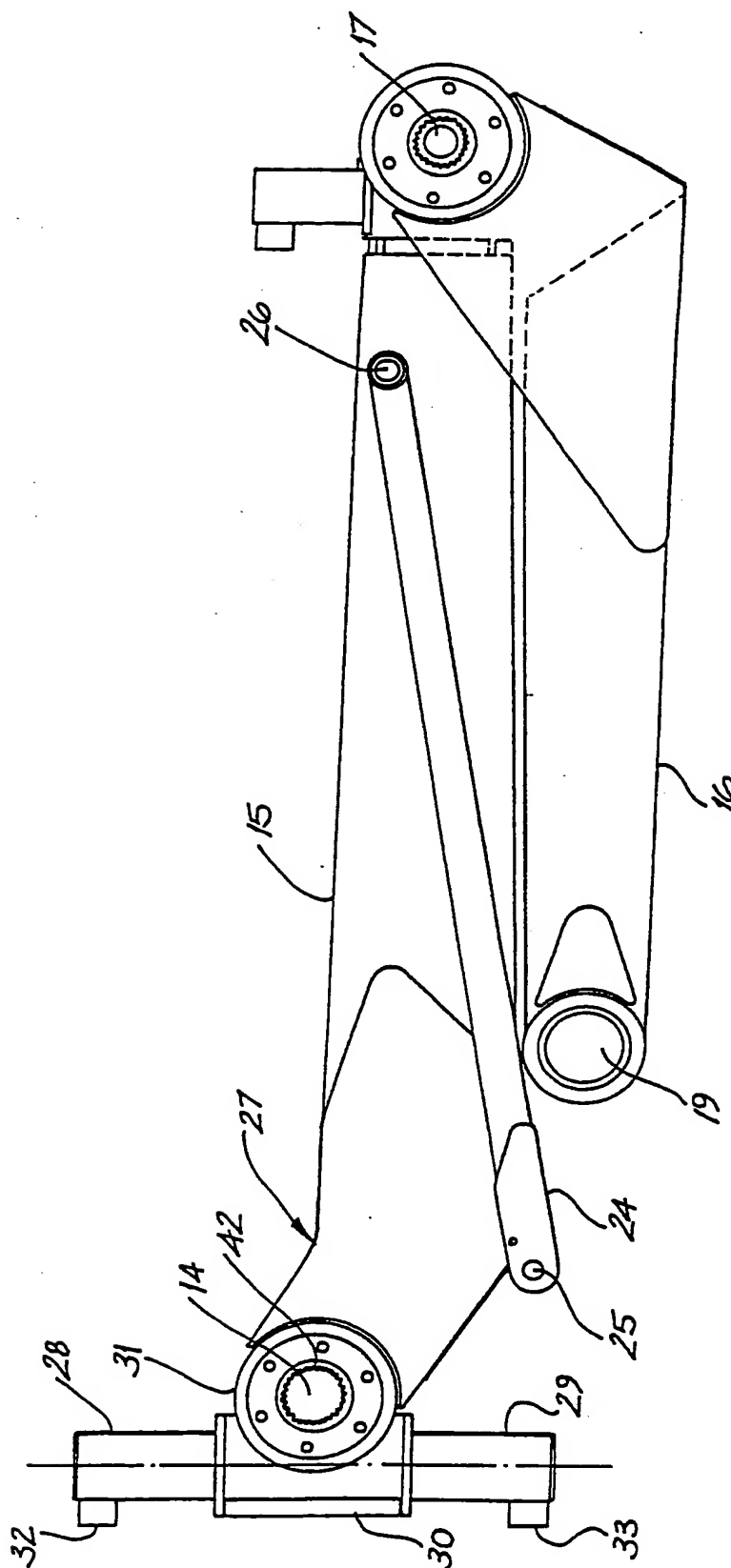


FIG. 5

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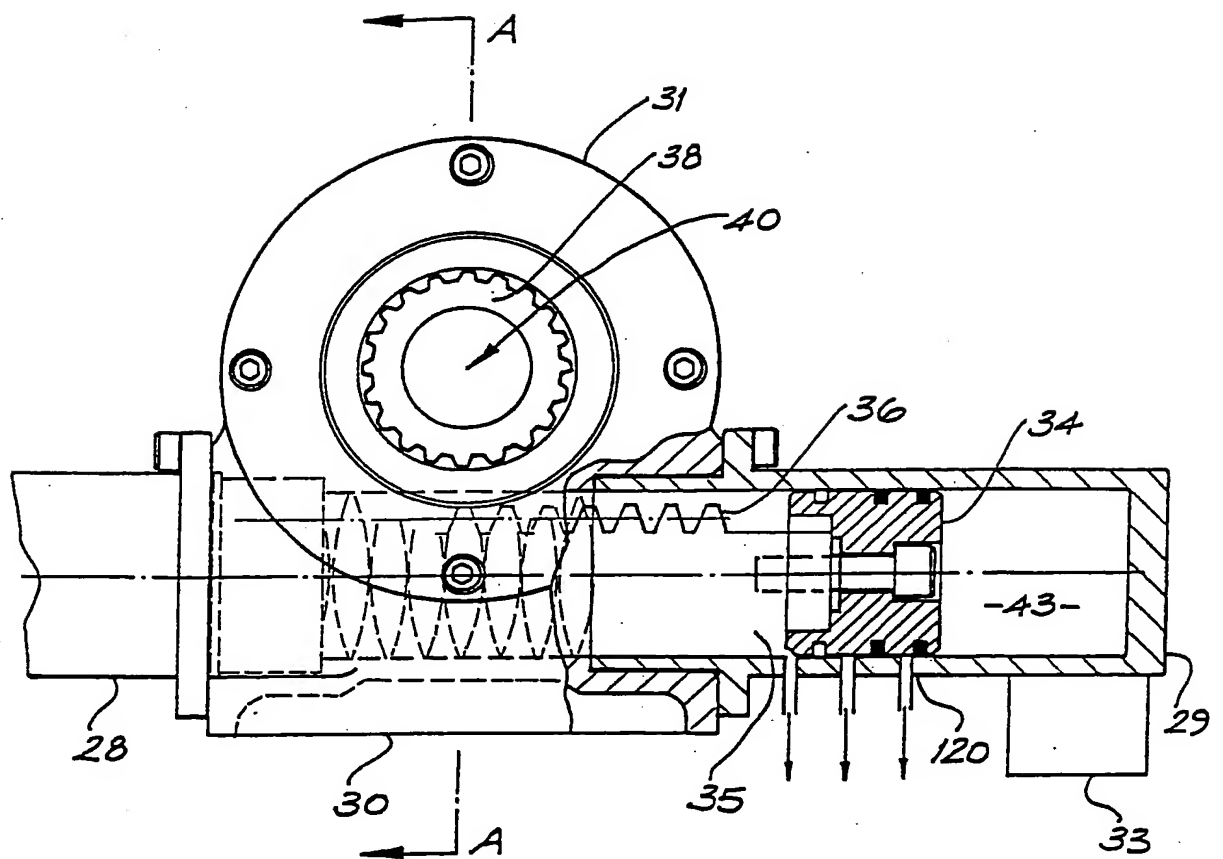


FIG. 6

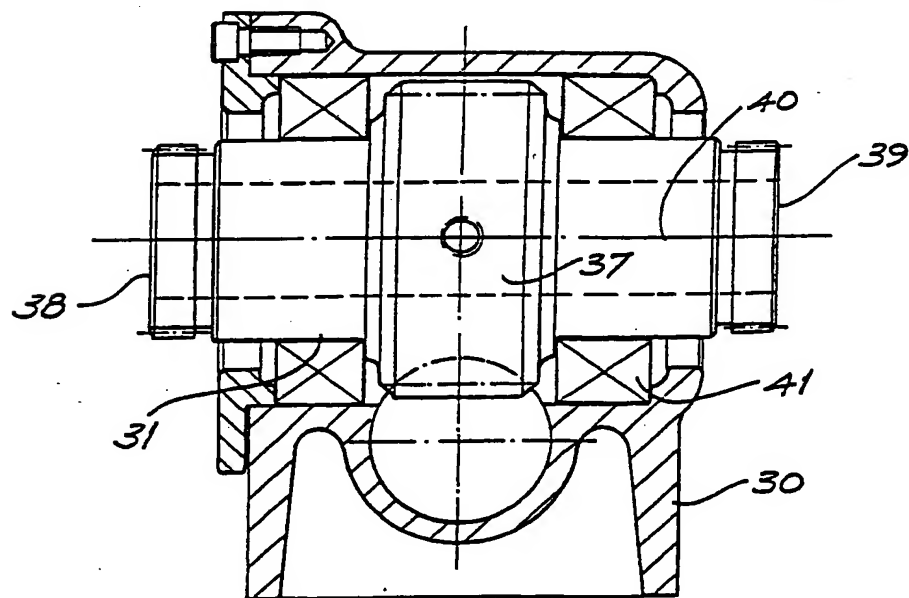
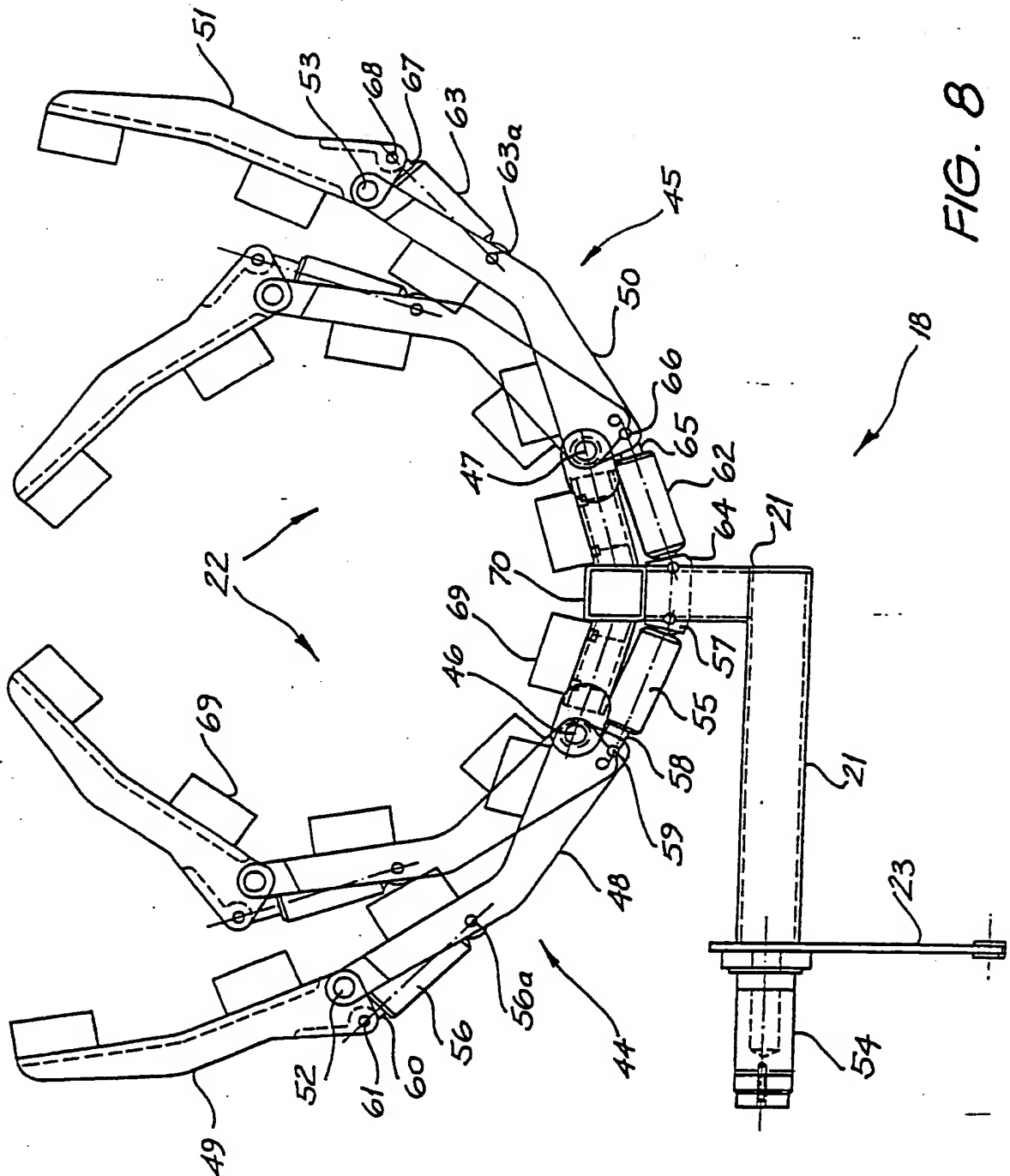


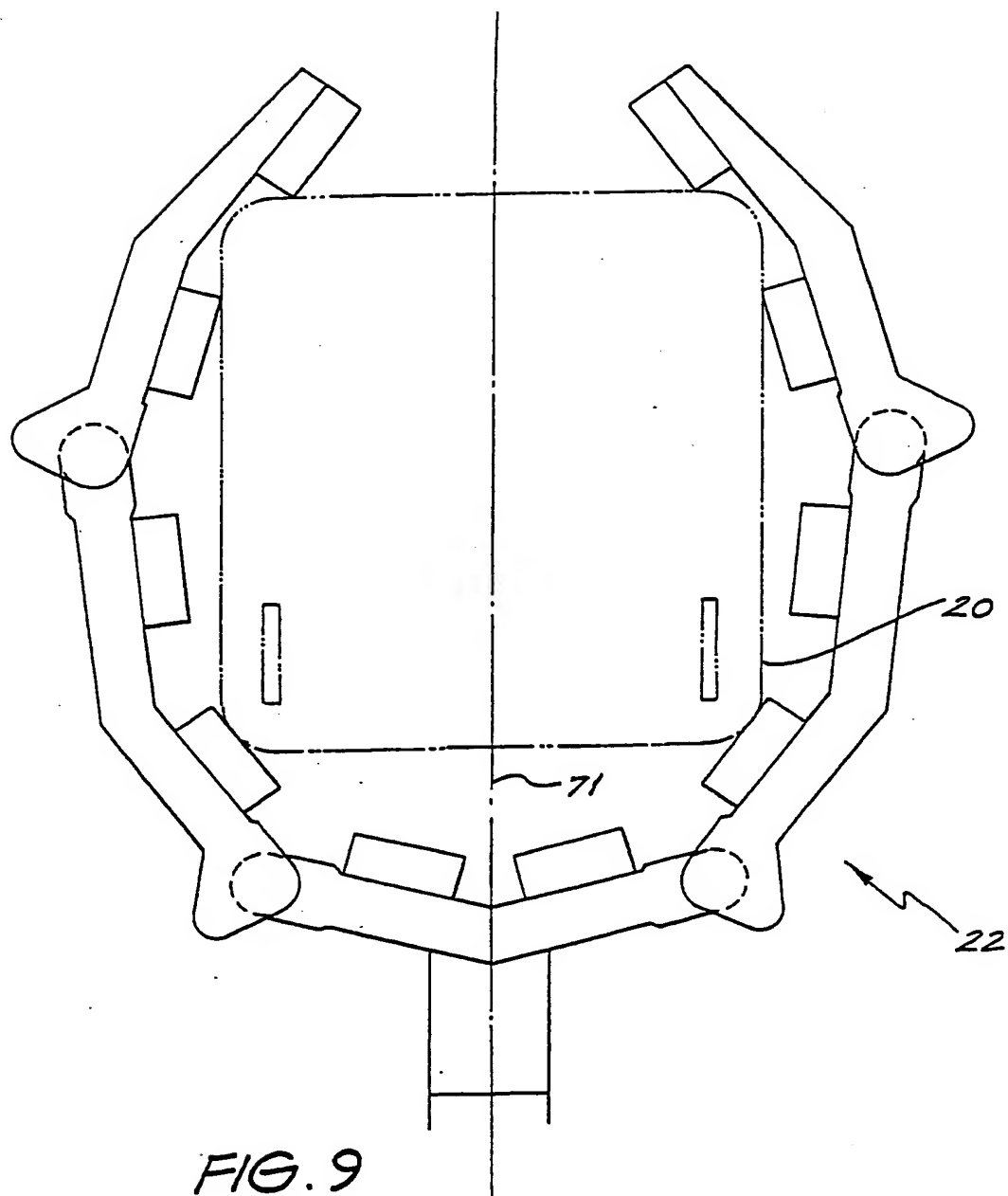
FIG. 7

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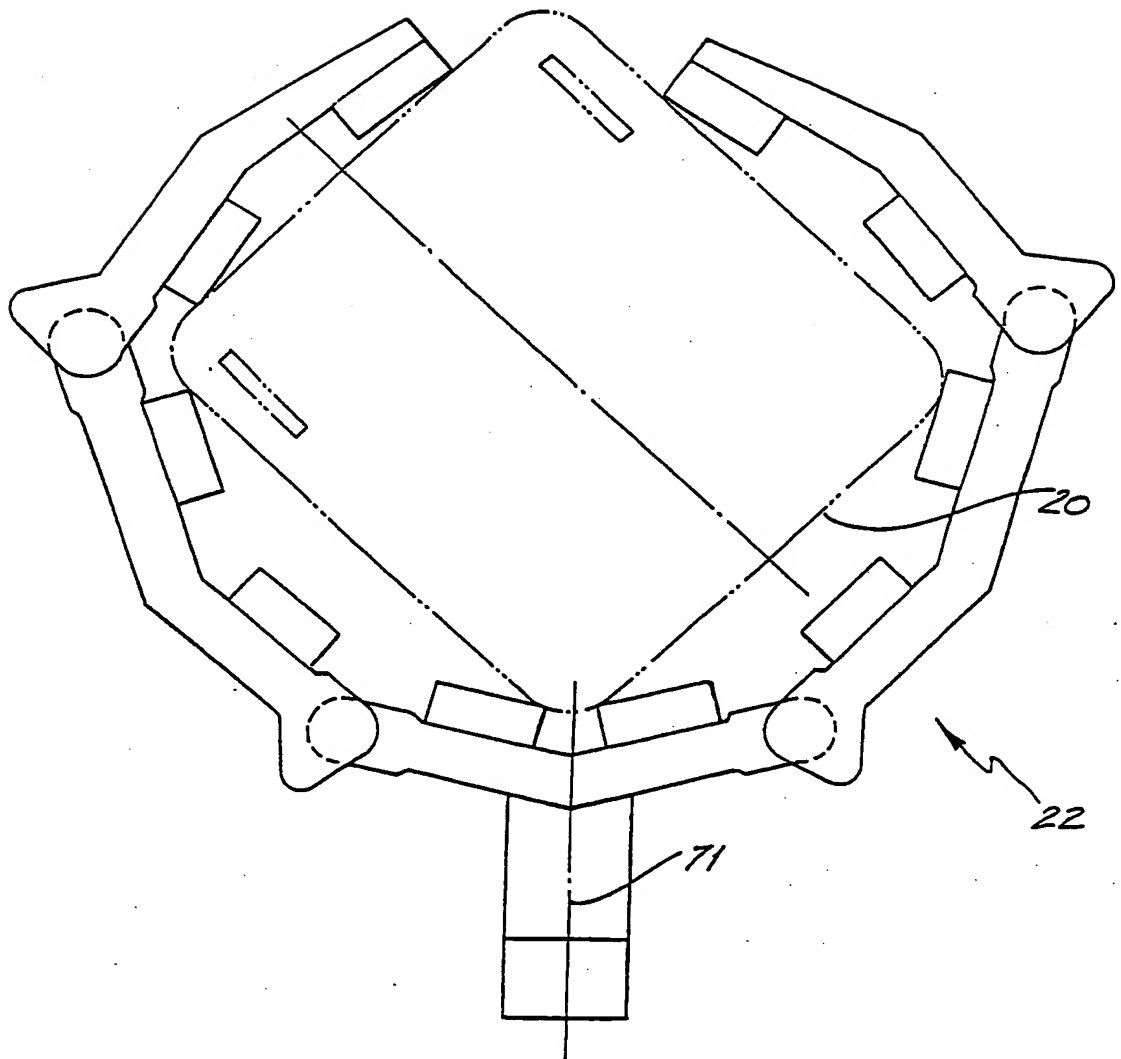


FIG. 10

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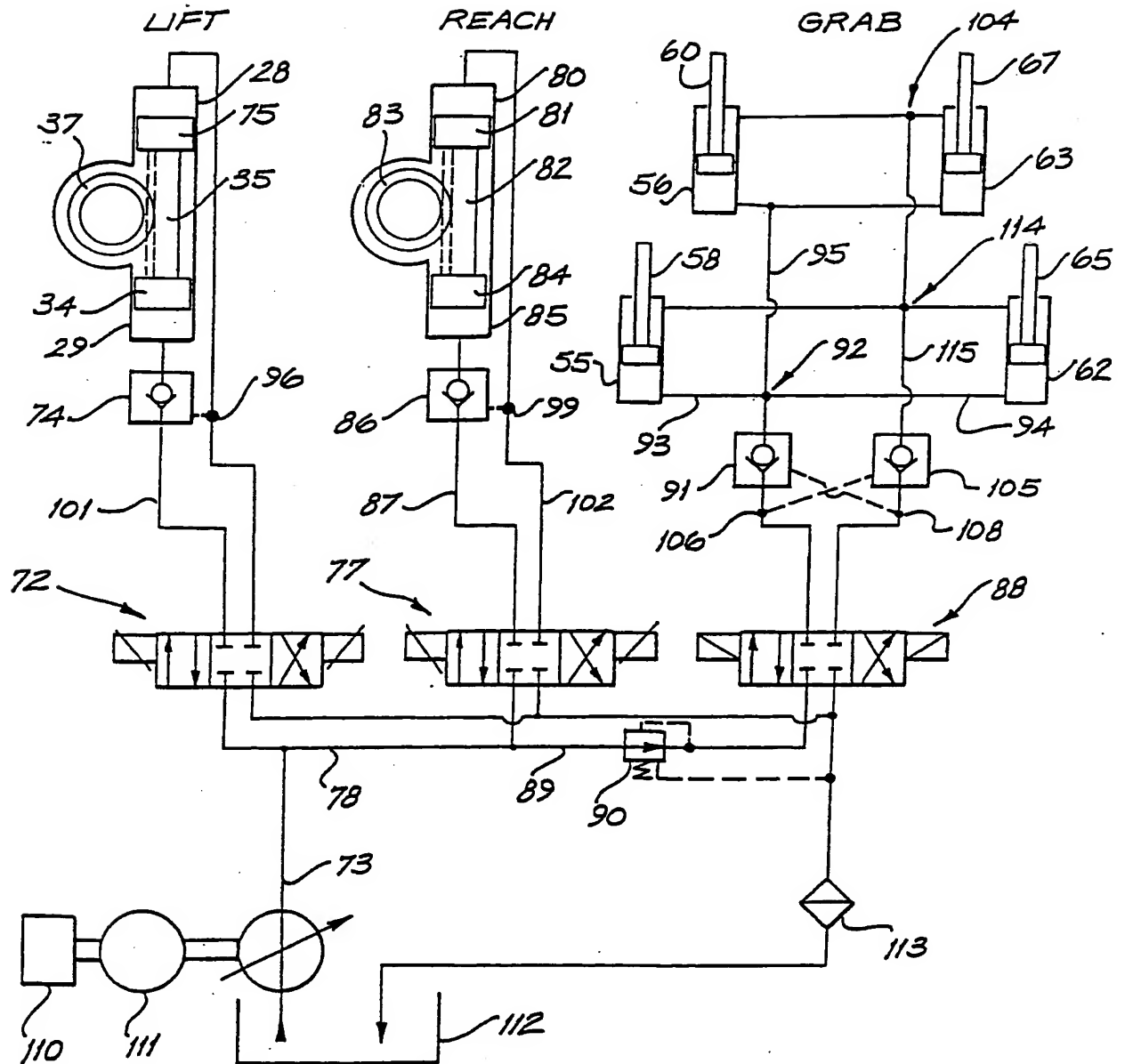


FIG. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC
Int. Cl.⁸ B65F 3/04

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System

Classification Symbols

IPC

B65F 3/02, 3/04, 3/06

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched⁸

AU : IPC as above

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category [*]	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No ¹³
X,Y	DE,B, 1201756 (KLOCKNER-HUMBOLDT-DEUTZ A.G.) 23 September 1965 (23.09.65) See whole document and in particular hydraulic motors 14 and 10 (for claims 10,11).	(1-6,10,11)
X,Y	AU,B, 54442/65 (290120) (ZOLLER & SCHULZ-ZOLLER) 28 July 1966 (28.07.66) See whole document, in particular lines 24-29 page 11, lines 1-3 page 12.	(1-6,10,11)
X,Y	DE,C, 1183859 (J. OCHSNER & CIE. A.G.) 17 December 1964 (17.12.64) See whole document.	(1-6,10)
X,Y	AU,B, 12470/83 (562478) (ZOLLER-KIPPER GMBH) 20 September 1984 (20.09.84) See whole document. (continued)	(1-6,10)

* Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰

- "A" Document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
 "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
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 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" Later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
 "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
 "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
 "&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search
22 October 1991 (22.10.91)

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

4 November 91

International Searching Authority

AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer


VINCE BAGUSAUSKAS

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

Y	US,A, 4543028 (BELL & HORVATH) 24 September 1985 (24.09.85) See in particular Figs 1 & 4 items 34,36.	(4)
Y	US,A, 4669940 (ENGLEHARDT & EBELING) 2 June 1987 (02.06.87) See in particular Figs 2 & 3 items 66,68,70.	(4)
Y	DE,A, 3620610 (THE HEIL CO.) 12 February 1987 (12.02.87) See, in particular the Figures; items 16,18,20,28,30,31,46,48,54.	(4-6)
P,A	AU,A, 60231/90 (MACDONALD JOHNSTON ENGINEERING COMPANY PTY LTD) 14 February 1991 (14.02.91)	

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers, because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim numbers, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claim numbers, because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4a

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/AU 91/00331**

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member		
DE	3620610	CA 1252069	JP 62008901	US 4708570

END OF ANNEX

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